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ganized the present system of juvenile labor exchanges with their admirable after-care committees and follow-up work.

Mr. Freeman's book is one of the fruits of the new insight into the consequences of the industrial exploitation of adolescent youth—the manufacture of inefficiency, he phrases it. The intensive study of individual cases upon which the inquiry is based was carried on in Birmingham, a city not surpassed by any other for the effective service rendered by its juvenile labor exchange volunteer workers.

With the help of the officers of these exchanges, Mr. Freeman selected for special inquiry 71 boys whose wage-work careers may be regarded as typical of the general mass of uneducative boy labor and as adequate samples of the deterioration in economic quality and prospects of the army of children whose energies are spent in unskilled and low-skill employments. The cases are analyzed with vivid detail under the headings, boys apparently destined for skilled work, for unskilled work, and for the unemployables. The first conclusion, and perhaps the most important, is that the greatest evil in the situation springs from the sacrifice to immediate wage-earning of that period of life which nature clearly has set apart for civic and vocational preparation. "We find that these precious years, instead of being used for training, are stolen for the immediate profit of industry."

The remedies suggested by Mr. Freeman are not drastic; they are designed to mitigate, if not to end, the social wastage of misemployed youth. In some degree they are already in effect in Germany and in several of our own states. Legislation is urged, in the first place, for the raising of the compulsory school-attendance age to fifteen; the work hours of employed youth should be reduced to 30 per week; and a system of continued education, social as well as industrial, in suitable day schools, should be organized for working minors under eighteen. A bibliography, almost exhaustive for the literature dealing with juvenile labor in England and Scotland, concludes Mr. Freeman's illuminating study of a vital cross-section of the human conservation problem.

MEYER BLOOMFIELD.

Vocation Bureau, Boston.

NEW BOOKS

ANDREWS, I. O. *Minimum wage legislation.* Reprinted from Appendix III of the *Third Report of the New York State Factory In-*

vestigating Commission. (Albany: Factory Investigating Commission. 1914. Pp. 219.)

A comprehensive and accurate report presenting in convenient form the main facts concerning the enactment and operation of minimum wage laws in the United States and abroad. It does not attempt to discuss systematically the theory or economic aspects of minimum wage legislation, but includes a selection of representative opinions concerning the effects of the legal minimum wage in those places where laws have been in operation sufficiently long to produce measurable results. Includes also reprints of laws enacted in nine American states, in Great Britain, and in Australia, with a critical bibliography.

A. N. H.

ARNDT. *Die Heimarbeit im rhein-mainischen Wirtschaftsgebiet.* (Jena: Fischer. 1914. 7 M.)

BONNEFF, L. and M. *La vie tragique des travailleurs.* Sixth edition. (Paris: Rivière. 1914. Pp. xiv, 390. 3.50 fr.)

To the mass of literature which has appeared in western Europe during the last two decades showing the human significance of industrial abuses, inadequate wages, and dangerous or unsanitary conditions of work, is to be added this book. The method of presentation is a mixture of the personal and the official—of particular cases supported by frequent quotations from official reports, but primarily an appeal to sentiment as illustrated in the title of chapter 1, The Hell of the Textile Workers.

The workers studied are grouped in three main sections: (1) Travailleurs de Grande Industrie, covering textiles, glass, and iron; (2) Travailleurs de Chantiers d'Industrie Moyenne, including a miscellaneous and less familiar group, bakers, repairers of ovens and furnaces, millstone makers, cutters and polishers of steel files, sewer cleaners, caisson builders, deep-sea divers, and rubber workers; and (3) Travailleurs de Petite Industrie, including needle, flower, and feather workers and several miscellaneous groups, presenting little that is new with the exception perhaps of the chapter on the Jewish workers in Paris.

A preliminary description of the locality of the specific industries and the place and processes of production precedes the main discussion of the *misères* of the workers which may be summarized under inherent dangers in the physical conditions of production; accidents due to inadequate protection; the short working life, occupational diseases, and high death-rate; inadequate income for proper food and shelter; hardships of dull seasons; and such industrial developments as the padrone and trucking systems, sweating, home work, and child labor.

The solution of these problems is urged in the establishment of *preventoriums* and *tuberculosiseries*; safety and health precautions; increased pay; shorter working days and prohibition of night work; suppression of piece work, the trucking and entrepreneur system; and stricter regulation of women and child labor.

As M. DesCaves in his preface says: "I do not make the naïve

claim of informing MM... Bonneff that they have had numerous predecessors in the task" for most of these problems have been the subject of many investigations and reports, both official and private. The chief contribution of the Bonneffs seems to be in bringing the situation up to date; in maintaining that France is behind England and America in precautions against accident and preventive measures for the welfare of the workers and that conditions have improved little in *petite industrie* during the last twenty years in spite of increased public interest and discussion.

MAY ALLINSON.

BRISTOL, G. W. *Federal employers' liability law; liability of common carriers by railroads to their employees.* (New York: G. W. Bristol. 1914. Pp. 42. 25c.)

BUELENS, J. *Les employés en Allemagne. Leur situation sociale et leur contrat d'emploi. Législation et revendications.* (Anvers: C. & H. Courtin. 1913. Pp. xv, 327. 6 fr.)

BUELENS, J. *Les employés en Autriche. Leur situation et leur contrat d'emploi.* (Anvers: C. & H. Courtin. 1914. Pp. 92. 2.50 fr.)

CRAPSEY, A. S. *The rise of the working-class.* (New York: Century Co. 1914. Pp. 382. \$1.30.)

FASSMANN, K. *Gelbe Gewerkvereine in Frankreich.* (Berlin: L. Simion. 1914. 3 M.)

GELDART, W. M. *The present law of trade disputes and trade unions.* (London: Milford. 1914. Pp. 61. 6d.)

GRIGAUT, M. *Les travailleurs des deux sexes devant les lois du travail et les œuvres sociales.* (Paris: Colin. 1914. Pp. viii, 159. 1 fr.)

GUETTLER, G. *Die englische Arbeiterpartei.* (Jena: Fischer. 1914. Pp. x, 211. 5 M.)

HALDY, W. A. *First aid practice for factory dispensaries, with some health hints for industrial workers.* (Cleveland: Corday & Gross Co. 1914. Pp. 95, illus.)

KAUFMANN, C. B. *Iowa employers' liability and workmen's compensation act in effect July 1, 1914.* (Davenport, Ia.: Kaufmann & Willis. 1914. Pp. 22. 50c.)

KIRKALDY, A. W. *Economics and syndicalism.* Cambridge manuals of science and literature. (New York: Putnams. 1914. Pp. xii, 140. 1s.)

This little book is one of the series of Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature, and is intended for the lay reader rather than for the economist. It is a plea for poise and conservatism in judging methods for remedying present industrial and social evils. These are to be corrected by evolution rather than by abrupt change. Many industrial evils are due to ignorance of economic laws. For example, failure to understand and to allow for the operation of the principle of population will invalidate many schemes for social

betterment. A minimum wage law is useless and even vicious under present standards of the poor. The standard of living must first be raised before such a law can be of any service.

The author holds that socialism in England arose as an effort on the part of the middle class to lead the ignorant and helpless masses of working people to economic well-being. Socialism seeks to overthrow capitalism and to place all members of society on an equal plane; syndicalism, however, seeks to overthrow the present organization of industry in order to put the manual laborers in charge. Syndicalists are opposed to government ownership and operation of industries just as much as to private ownership.

In so brief a text, which sketches the evolution of industry in England, the history of economic theory, and the biographies of Owen, Maurice, St. Simon, Fourier, Blanc, Rodbertus, and Marx, obviously there can be little space left for a satisfactory examination of the relations between economics and syndicalism.

N. R. WHITNEY.

LEUBUSCHER, C. *Der Arbeitskampf der englischen Eisenbahner im Jahre 1911.* Staats- und sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen, 174. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1913. Pp. 118. 3 M.)

The writer attempts to present an interpretation of the English railway strike of 1911 and of the activities of the government in its termination rather than a detailed description of the events leading up to the strike and the struggle itself. Conditions of employment on the railways, workers' organizations and their policies and demands, previous relations of the parties, and the breakdown of the system of conciliation established in 1907 are treated but briefly. The policy of the government in the face of disorder and its negotiations are described a little more fully. Relatively large space is given to socialistic and syndicalistic propaganda. The spread of syndicalistic views is emphasized as an active cause of the general cessation in disregard of the machinery for amicable adjustment and as a very serious obstacle to the smooth working of the system of joint agreements.

D. A. McCABE.

LOUIS, P. *Le syndicalisme européen.* (Paris: Alcan. 1914. Pp. 324. 3.50 fr.)

MCKENNA, L. *The church and labor.* (New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. 1914. Pp. 124. 40c.)

MARCONCINI, F. *L'industria domestica salariata nei rapporti interni e internazionali.* (Turin: F. Bertinatti. 1914. Pp. 847. 12.50 l.)

MARKHAM, E. and others. *Children in bondage; a complete and careful presentation of the anxious problem of child labor—its causes, its crimes, and its cure.* (New York: Hearst's Intern. Lib. Co. 1914. Pp. 411. \$1.50.)

MAROT, H. *American labor unions: aims and methods, by a member.* (New York: Holt. 1914.)

To be reviewed.

MEYER, P. *Die Notstandsarbeiten und ihre Probleme.* (Jena: Fischer. 1914. 3.50 M.)

POST, H. *Untersuchungen über den Umfang der Erwerbslosigkeit innerhalb der einzelnen Berufe und Berufsgruppen.* (Jena: Fischer. 1914. Pp. 174. 5 M.)

ROSENFELD, M. *Songs of labor; and other poems.* Translated from the Yiddish by R. P. STOKES and H. FRANK. (Boston: Badger. 1914. Pp. 75. 75c.)

SANFORD, T. J. *The laborers' catechism; or, The wide way to a true republic.* Second edition. (New York: Society of the True Republic. 1914. Pp. 142. 50c.)

SCHWIEDLAND, E. *Systeme der Arbeitslosenunterstützung.* (Vienna: Manz'sche k.u.k. Hof- Verlags- und Universitätsbuchhandlung. 1914.)

THOMPSON, W. G. *The occupational diseases; their causation, symptoms, treatment and prevention.* (New York: Appleton. 1914. Pp. xxvi, 724, illus. \$6.)

To be reviewed.

VON TYSKA, C. *Löhne und Lebenskosten in Westeuropa im 19. Jahrhundert (Frankreich, England, Spanien, Belgien).* (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1914.)

VANDERVELDE, E. and others. *La grève générale en Belgique (avril 1913).* (Paris: Alcan. 1914. Pp. 302. 3.50 fr.)

The use of the general strike has been tried on several occasions in Belgium to obtain a wider extension of the suffrage to the working classes. In the general strike of 1893 it was estimated that 200,000 workers participated; in 1902, when another general strike was called 235,000 workers responded; while in 1913, more than 400,000 ceased work.

The book furnishes a very complete account of the efforts on the part of the labor group, extending over many years, to obtain political equality in Belgium. The plans of action for the several strikes are discussed in detail, the speeches of the leaders are outlined, and the various propagandist publications are enumerated. In the opinion of the authors, although the desired political results have not been obtained, the agitation and the strikes have been worth while on account of their educational value, and because they have resulted in a unity among the groups of working people never before attained.

N. R. WHITNEY.

WEBB, S. *The war and the workers.* (London: Fabian Soc. 1914.)

WINKELMANN, K. *Gesundheitliche Schädigungen der Frau bei der industriellen Arbeit unter besonderer Berücksichtigung einiger Betriebe.* (Jena: Fischer. 1914. Pp. viii, 95. 2s. 6d.)

ZAHNBRECHER, S. F. X. *Die Arbeitgebernachweise in Deutschland.* (Nuremberg: J. L. Schrag. 1914. Pp. xii, 356. 4 M.)

Child labor law with explanatory notes. (Madison, Wis.: Industrial Commission. 1914.)

Correspondence relating to the recent general strike. Union of South Africa. Parliamentary papers, 7348. (London: Wyman. 1914. 2s. 3d.)

Final report of the royal commission of inquiry on industrial arbitration in the state of New South Wales. (Sydney: Gov. Pr. 1913.)

House of Lords return, showing legal obligations of the owners of merchant vessels trading under the flags of Germany, France, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Russia, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Netherlands, Greece and Belgium towards their captains, officers and seamen. H. of L. 35. (London: Wyman. 1914. 9s. 6d.)

Based to a large extent on a similar return obtained in 1908.

Report on labour organization in Canada, 1913. (Ottawa: Dept. of Labour. 1914. Pp. 191.)

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

Banques et Opérations de Banque. By F. J. COMBAT. (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1914. Pp. xi, 446. 7 fr.)

This is a historical and descriptive study devoted mainly to French banks and their operations. Its chief value is in the description of the present organization and working of the French system, the history of which has already been well told. It is gratifying to find much of the non-historical parts based upon material evidently obtained directly from the banks. An accountant, member of the federative center of popular banks, and closely connected with the movement for bank reform in France, the author is admirably fitted for his undertaking.

The work is divided into six parts, the first being historical and having special reference to the rise of the most important French banks. Part II is an account of such transactions as the handling of foreign and domestic bills, loans, letters of credit, the renting of safe deposit vaults, etc. A brief statement of the conditions on which credit is granted by both large and small institutions is followed by a description of the work of the Chambre de Compensation, analogous to the American clearing house. Part III deals with banks of circulation and includes separate sketches of the history, organization, and nature of the business of the Banks of France, England, Russia, Spain, the Reichsbank, and the leading French colonial banks. Parts IV and V are devoted respectively to the Crédit Foncier and what the author styles Etablissements de Crédit, under which head he gives, according to the